YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Business Survey 2009

Highlights

Industry with:

Greatest Number of Employees.....Retail Trade

Highest Number of Businesses with Gross Revenue >$550,000.....Retail Trade

Greatest Number of Current Vacancies.....Accommodation and Food Services

In the spring and summer of 2009 the Yukon Bureau of Statistics surveyed approximately 3,000 Yukon businesses and compiled information about their industry types, employees, revenue levels, hiring etc. Due to the substantial difference between home-based businesses and non-home-based businesses, sections of this report separate the two types of businesses.

Because not all businesses answered every question, total numbers given in each category may not be consistent through all sections.

All commentary is based on non-suppressed numbers, see note on page 20.

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Businesses	Total		Non-Home-Based	Home-Based
Industry of Businesses Surveyed	# Surveyed			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	160		14	146
Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction	169		81	86
Utilities; Manufacturing	146		49	97
Construction	383		92	291
Wholesale Trade	75		44	31
Retail Trade	305		211	94
Transportation & Warehousing	151		76	74
Information & Cultural Industries	48		19	29
Finance & Insurance	35		27	8
Real Estate	109		65	41
Rental & Leasing Services	36		20	16
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	464		116	348
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	203		60	143
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	16		9	7
Educational Services	65		9	56
Health Care & Social Assistance	155		75	80
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	165		23	142
Accommodation & Food Services	223		136	86
Other Services	154		83	71
Unclassified	6		4	2
Total*	3,068		1,213	1,848

**Note: Total includes 7 businesses who could not determine whether they were home-based or non-home-based.*

Businesses

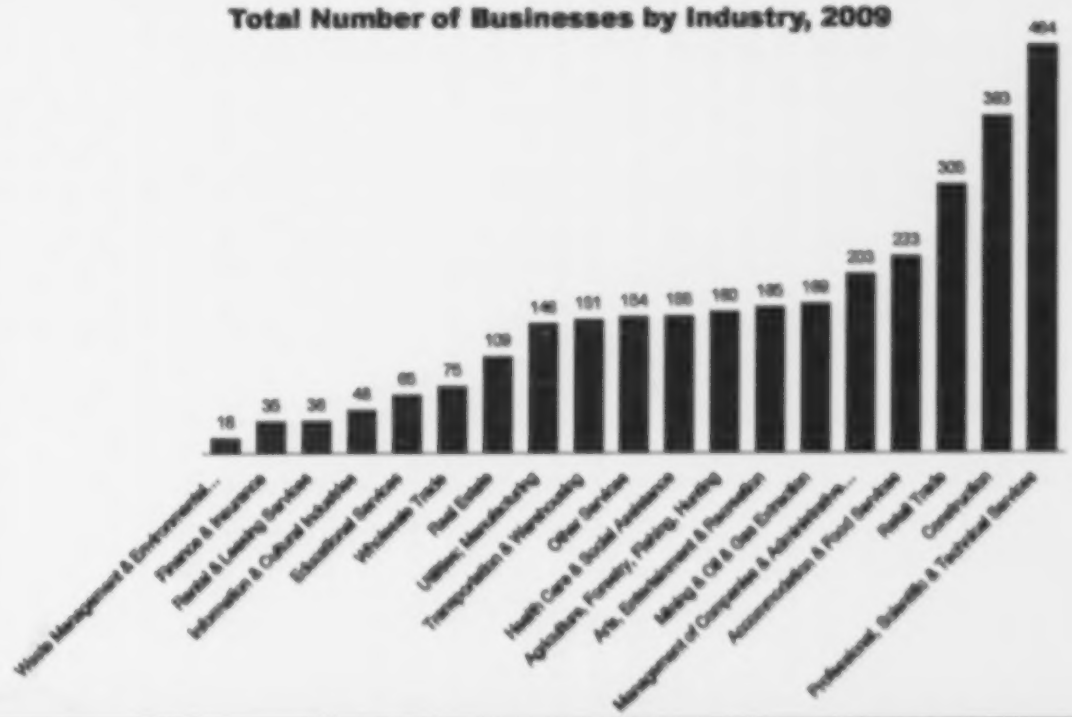
It should be noted that the survey design as well as the selection criteria of the types of businesses included in the Business Survey has varied depending on the focus in any given year. Therefore, direct comparisons over time should be used with caution.

In 2009, the *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry again had the greatest number of businesses at 464, or 15.2% of all classified businesses. The *Construction* industry comprised the second largest number of businesses at 383, or 12.5% of all businesses.

Businesses Included in Business Survey	2001	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting*	18	16	154	121	152	160
Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction	124	110	110	71	146	169
Utilities; Manufacturing	94	101	132	128	138	146
Construction	225	233	282	312	391	383
Wholesale Trade	37	56	48	51	58	75
Retail Trade	303	316	299	297	297	305
Transportation & Warehousing	102	87	110	108	129	151
Information & Cultural Industries	46	40	41	47	48	48
Finance & Insurance	33	31	35	29	43	35
Real Estate	66	73	89	93	101	109
Rental & Leasing Services	37	30	34	28	31	36
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	290	340	358	380	445	464
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	157	148	156	162	193	203
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	13	16	18	17	17	16
Educational Services	42	46	50	49	55	65
Health Care & Social Assistance	120	132	155	164	151	156
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	102	93	175	153	164	195
Accommodation & Food Services	179	186	205	174	222	223
Other Services	178	150	222	241	179	154
Total	2,168	2,204	2,875	2,828	2,960	3,082

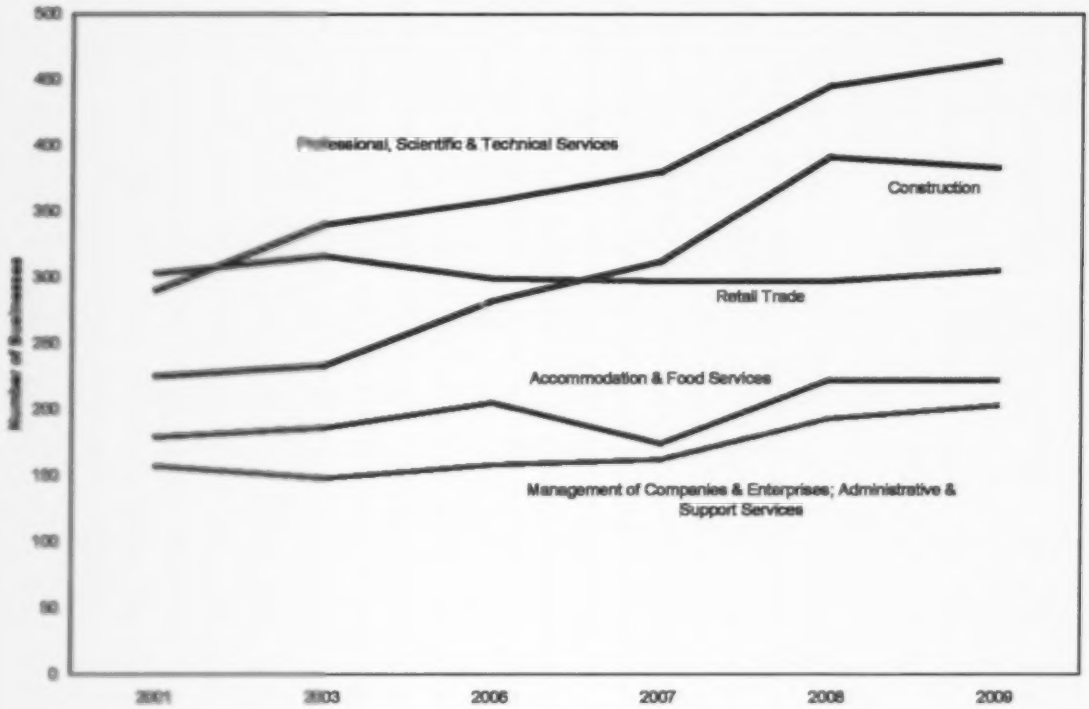
*The increase in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting industry between 2003 and 2006 is due in part to the addition of a new source of businesses to the survey.

Total Number of Businesses by Industry, 2009



Businesses

Top Five Industries (by number of businesses), 2001, 2003, 2006 to 2009



These top five industries have consistently been included in the Yukon Business Survey over this time period, therefore, direct comparisons are possible.

The industry with the highest number of businesses in the 2009 Business Survey was the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* sector at 464 businesses. This category includes businesses such as legal, accounting, engineering and consulting services etc. This industry has seen a steady increase in the number of businesses since 2001 when there were 290. The *Construction* industry has experienced the highest growth in terms of percentage increase in numbers of businesses when comparing 2001 with 2009. There was an increase of 158 *Construction* businesses, or a 70.2% increase, over this time period, from 225 in 2001 to 383 in 2009. *Retail Trade* has remained stable over this period, at roughly 300 businesses. *Accommodation and Food Services*, and *Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services* have both remained relatively stable since 2001.

Of these top five industries, roughly three-quarters of the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services*, as well as *Construction*, and *Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services* were home-based businesses. Conversely, only 38.7% of *Accommodation and Food Services* businesses were home-based and 30.8% of *Retail Trade* businesses were home-based.

For all businesses surveyed, 60.4% were home-based, up from 58.9% in 2008. Non-home-based businesses accounted for 39.6% of all businesses in 2009, compared to 41.1% in 2008.

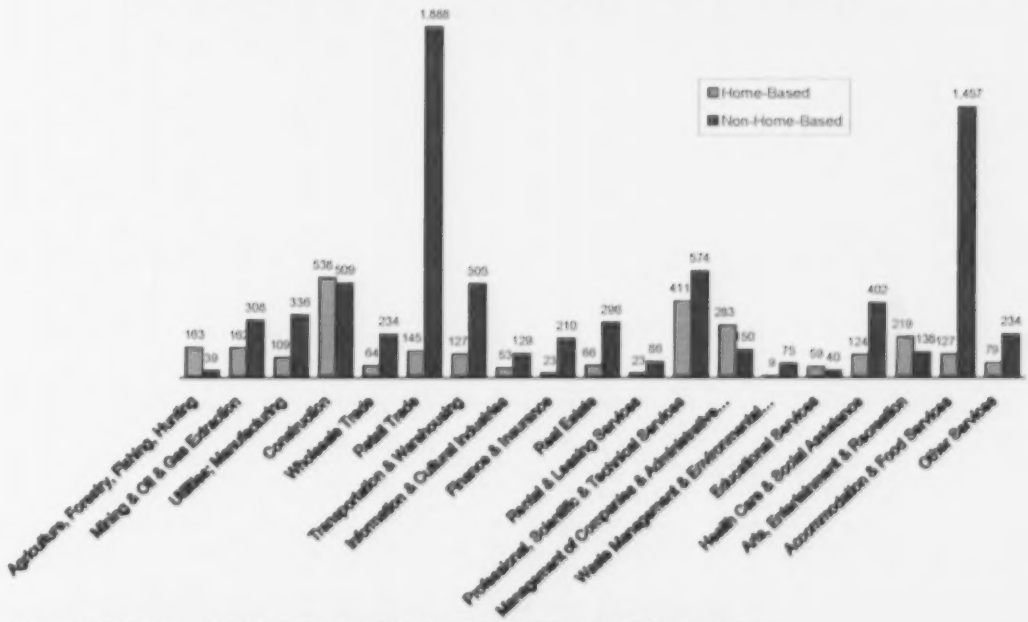
Businesses and Employment, by Non-Home-Based/Home-Based

It should be noted that when the 'number of employees' is referred to in this report, this is in fact the total number of employees each business had reported. Therefore, this is not necessarily indicative of the actual number of workers in Yukon given that some workers may have multiple jobs. In this circumstance, multiple job holders would be counted more than once.

The *Retail Trade* industry reported the greatest number of employees of the non-home-based businesses at 1,888 or 24.8%. The *Construction* industry had the largest number of employees of the home-based businesses at 538, or 19.3%.

How many employees are currently working in your business?	# of Businesses reporting	Total # of employees reported*	# of Businesses reporting	Total # of employees reported*	# of Businesses reporting	Total # of employees reported*
	All Businesses		Non-Home-Based		Home-Based	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	160	202	14	39	146	163
Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction	169	471	81	308	86	162
Utilities; Manufacturing	146	445	49	336	97	109
Construction	383	1,047	92	509	291	538
Wholesale Trade	75	298	44	234	31	64
Retail Trade	305	2,033	211	1,888	94	145
Transportation & Warehousing	151	632	76	505	74	127
Information & Cultural Industries	48	182	19	129	29	53
Finance & Insurance	35	233	27	210	8	23
Real Estate	109	363	65	296	41	66
Rental & Leasing Services	36	109	20	86	16	23
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	464	985	116	574	348	411
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	203	433	60	150	143	283
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	16	84	9	75	7	9
Educational Services	65	99	9	40	56	59
Health Care & Social Assistance	155	526	75	402	80	124
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	165	357	23	138	142	219
Accommodation & Food Services	223	1,584	136	1,457	86	127
Other Services	154	313	83	234	71	79
Total	**3,062**	**10,396**	**1,209**	**7,810**	**1,848**	**2,784**

Total Number of Employees* by Industry Sector, Non-Home-Based and Home-Based Businesses, 2009



*Note: Total employees includes sole proprietors and partners working in their business.

Businesses and Employment by Industry Sector

The following tables further break down the two largest industry sectors in terms of numbers of workers in 2009. In the *Retail Trade* sector, 305 businesses employed a total of 2,033 workers. The largest **sub-sector**, in terms of employment, was *Grocery Stores*, which had 17 businesses that employed 357 workers. The second largest **sub-sector** was *Department Stores*, which had 6 businesses that employed 191 workers.

Retail Trade Sub-sectors	# of businesses reporting	Total # of employees reported
Grocery Stores	17	357
Department Stores	6	191
Gasoline Stations	25	175
Automobile Dealers	10	155
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	15	149
Health and Personal Care Stores	20	132
Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores	25	115
Clothing Stores	17	99
Electronics and Appliance Stores	15	79
Sporting Goods, Hobby and Musical Instrument Stores	22	77
Direct Selling Establishments	26	71
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	10	63
Furniture Stores	5	48
Book, Periodical and Music Stores	7	48
Automotive Parts, Accessories and Tire Stores	5	47
Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers	21	47
Other	10	44
Home Furnishings Stores	12	41
Specialty Food Stores	9	34
Used Merchandise Stores	9	21
Jewellery, Luggage and Leather Goods Stores	7	19
Other General Merchandise Stores	5	14
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	7	7
Total	**305**	**2,033**

In the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry sector there were 223 businesses employing 1,584 workers. The largest **sub-sector** was *Traveller Accommodation* with almost half of the total businesses as well as almost half of the total workers.

Accommodation and Food Services Sub-sectors	# of businesses reporting	Total # of employees reported
Traveller Accommodation	107	683
Full-Service Restaurants	44	443
Limited-Service Eating Places	24	310
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	5	72
Special Food Services	14	42
RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Recreational Camps	29	34
Total	**223**	**1,584**

Employees

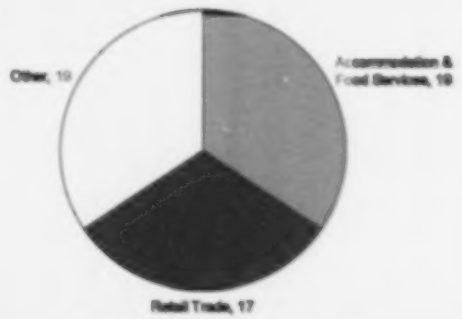
Employees Earning Minimum Wage

For the second year in a row, businesses were asked how many of their employees earned minimum wage. Of the total 10,396 employees reported by all businesses, only 37 employees earned minimum wage. The minimum wage rate was $8.58 at the time of the survey. In 2008, there were 98 employees earning minimum wage. In 2009, the industry sector with the highest number of minimum wage earners was *Information and Cultural Industries* with 15.

Young Workers

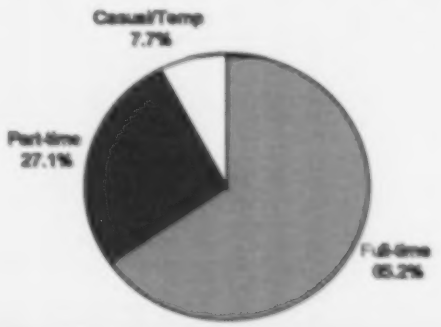
Employers were also asked again if they employed workers aged 14 or younger. Of a total of 10,396 employees, less than 1%, or 55 workers, were aged 14 or younger. Non-home based businesses accounted for the majority of these young workers, 50 of the 55 workers. The *Retail Trade* and *Accommodation and Food Services* industry sectors accounted for 36 of the 55 young workers. In 2008, there were 87 workers aged 14 or younger.

Workers Aged 14 or less, by Industry, 2009



Type of Employees

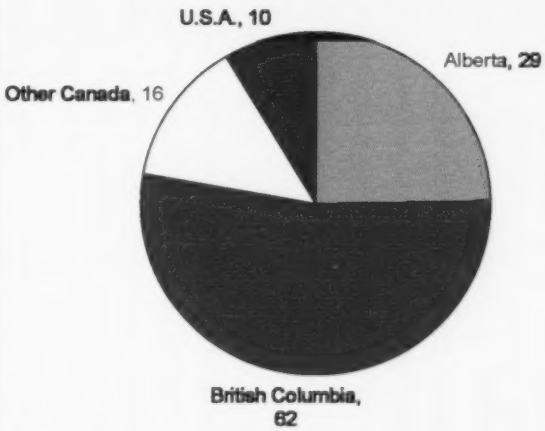
Business owners were also asked how many of their employees were full-time, part-time or casual/temporary. There were 938 businesses, or 30.6% of all businesses, who stated they had employees currently working for them. Of these employees, 4,785 were full-time (65.2%) and 1,989 were part-time (27.1%). Business owners also reported 569, or 7.7%, casual or temporary workers were employed at the time of the survey.



Businesses and Employees by Community

As would be expected, headquarters located in Whitehorse had the highest percent of businesses and employees, at 73.2% and 83.1% respectively. The majority of the remaining businesses were located throughout Yukon. However, 117 businesses (with a total of 161 employees) reported business headquarters outside of Yukon.

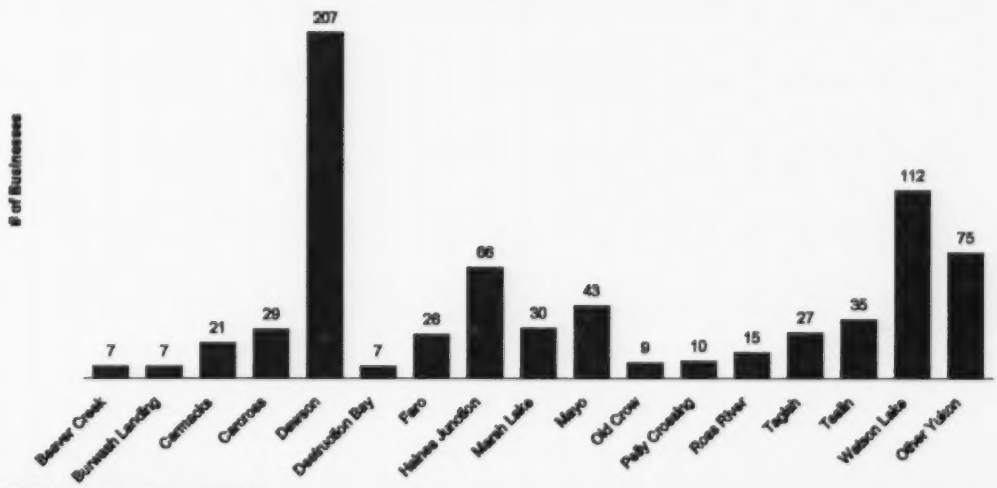
Location of Business Headquarters (outside Yukon), 2009



Location of business headquarters...	# Businesses reporting	Total # of employees reported
	All Businesses	
Carcross	25	47
Carmacks	17	59
Dawson City	224	576
Faro	27	42
Haines Junction	70	166
Marsh Lake	40	54
Mayo	52	74
Old Crow	8	15
Pelly Crossing	10	20
Ross River	11	46
Tagish	17	22
Teslin	40	55
Watson Lake	118	335
Whitehorse	2,247	8,646
Other Yukon	45	82
Yukon Total	**2,951**	**10,239**
Alberta	29	14
British Columbia	62	110
Other Canada	16	37
Canada Total	**3,058**	**10,400**
U.S.A. Total	**10**	**0**
Grand Total	**3,068**	**10,400**

In the 2009 Business Survey, business owners were asked: *In what Yukon communities has this business had a physical presence, such as a storefront or office, in the past year?* (This should not be confused with the location of headquarters data displayed above.) Whitehorse, as would be expected, had the large majority of businesses with 2,033 businesses having a physical presence, while Dawson City was second with 207.

Number of Businesses with a Physical Presence*, by Yukon Community (outside Whitehorse), 2009



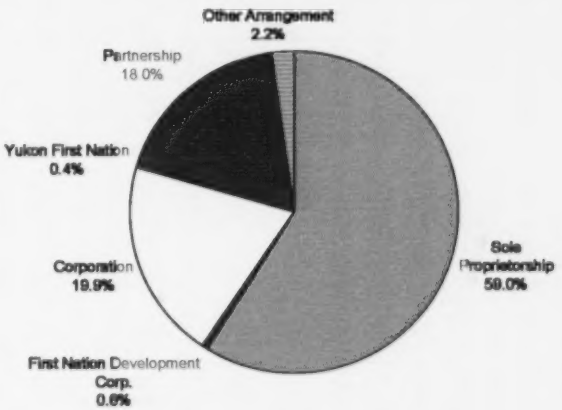
*Multiple responses are possible.

Characteristics of Yukon Businesses

Business Ownership

Sole Proprietorship	1,774
Partnership (2 or more individuals)	540
Corporation	598
Owned by a Yukon First Nation	12
Owned by FN Development Corp.	18
Other Arrangement	66

Yukon Businesses by Ownership Type



The majority of Yukon businesses in 2009 were sole proprietorships, followed by corporations and partnerships. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation and Yukon First Nation Development Corporations accounted for 1.0% of Yukon businesses.

Business owners were asked their gender and if they were citizens of a Yukon First Nation. The majority of owners were male of both sole proprietorships (62.2%) and partnerships (60.8%). Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 6.0% of owners were identified as a citizen of a Yukon First Nation. Teslin Tlingit Council had the highest number of businesses owners followed by Tr'ondek Hwech'in FN.

First Nation citizenship is self-identified by the respondent.

Characteristics of Sole Proprietors

Gender *(of sole proprietor)*	
Male	1,103
Female	669

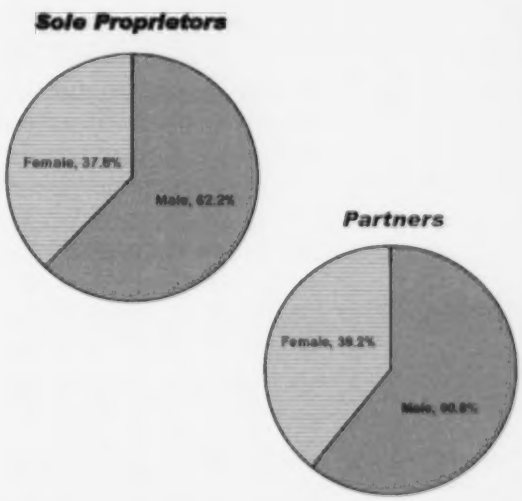
Characteristics of Partnership Owners

Gender *(of partners)*	
Male	668
Female	430

Citizen of a Yukon First Nation?
(Sole Proprietors or Partners only)

No	2,711
Yes	172
Which Yukon First Nation?	
Carcross Tagish FN	12
Champagne & Aishihik FN	17
Kwanlin Dun FN	7
Liard FN	12
Little Salmon Carmacks FN	10
Nacho Nyak Dun FN	11
Selkirk FN	16
Teslin Tlingit Council	32
Tr'ondek Hwech'in FN	21
Vuntut Gwitchin FN	11
White River FN	5
Kluane FN / Ta'an Kwachan Council / Ross River Dene Council	11

Yukon Business Owners by Gender

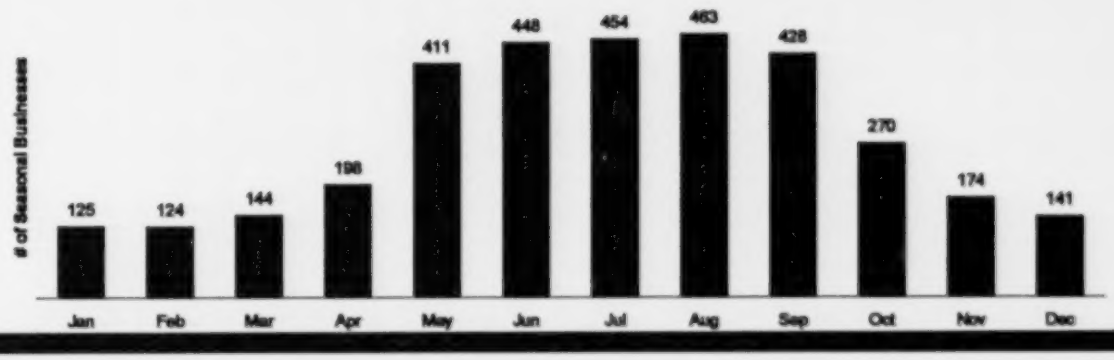


Seasonal Businesses

In the 2009 Business Survey, seasonal businesses were surveyed during the peak summer months. This allowed for better coverage and more detailed data from these seasonal businesses.

One in five Yukon businesses (19.8%) reported that they were "seasonal" businesses, meaning that they typically only operated during a specific time of the year. There were 607 seasonal businesses in 2009. The following graph indicates that, as would be expected, the number of seasonal businesses in operation was dramatically higher in summer, peaking in August. During the winter months, seasonal businesses in operation decreased substantially and were less than one-third of the summer number. The industry sector with the highest number of businesses in August was in the *Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction* sector. In February the majority of seasonal businesses operating were in the *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* sector (trappers).

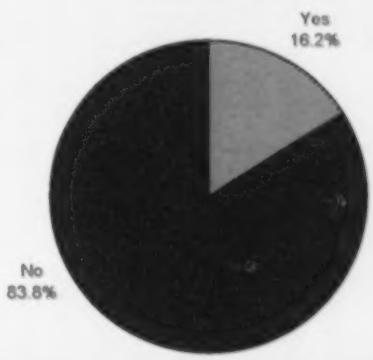
Seasonal Businesses in Operation, by Month



Businesses That Have Websites

Almost one in four businesses reported they had a website in 2009. There were 24.1%, or 737 businesses reporting they had websites in the 2009 Business Survey. Of these 300 were home-based businesses while 437 were non-home-based businesses. The number of businesses in 2009 with a website is a very slight increase from the 2008 Business Survey when 701, or 23.7% of businesses surveyed had a website.

Home-based Businesses with Website



Non-home-based Businesses with Website

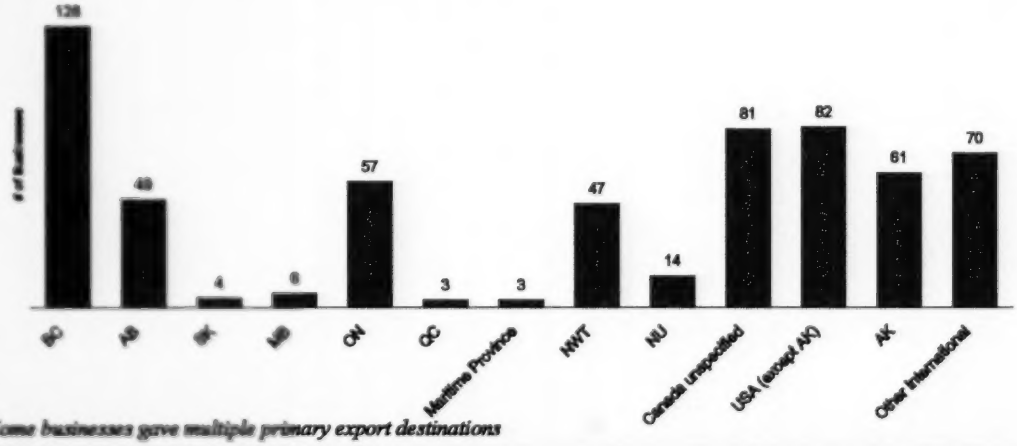
Businesses That Export

There were 436 businesses that reported that they exported goods, products or services from Yukon in 2009. This translates to 14.6% of all Yukon businesses responding to this question. This compares to 15.5% of businesses in 2008.*Professional, Scientific & Technical Services* sector businesses accounted for just under one-quarter (22.9%) of all businesses that export.

Industry Sector	Business Does Export	Business Does Not Export	% of Businesses That Export
	# of Businesses		
Agriculture,Forestry,Fishing,Hunting	55	103	34.8%
Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	28	135	17.2%
Utilities; Manufacturing	39	105	27.1%
Construction	23	356	6.1%
Wholesale Trade	19	55	25.7%
Retail Trade	41	258	13.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	23	115	16.7%
Information & Cultural Industries	22	24	47.8%
Finance & Insurance	..	..	..
Real Estate	0	104	0.0%
Rental & Leasing Services	..	..	..
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	100	359	21.8%
Management Of Companies & Enterprises; Admin & Support Services	5	194	2.5%
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	..	..	..
Educational Services	6	59	9.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	..	..	..
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	43	119	26.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	11	205	5.1%
Other Services	7	142	4.7%
All Businesses	**436**	**2,559**	**14.6%**

Exports by Primary Destination* of Goods, Products or Services

There were 143 Yukon businesses exporting primarily to the United States. Of these 143 businesses, 61 reported exports to Alaska. British Columbia was the number one Canadian primary export destination of 128 businesses. There were 70 businesses that exported mainly to international destinations (not including the United States). There was a wide range of exported goods, products and services including consulting services, furs, music and film, art, gold, etc.



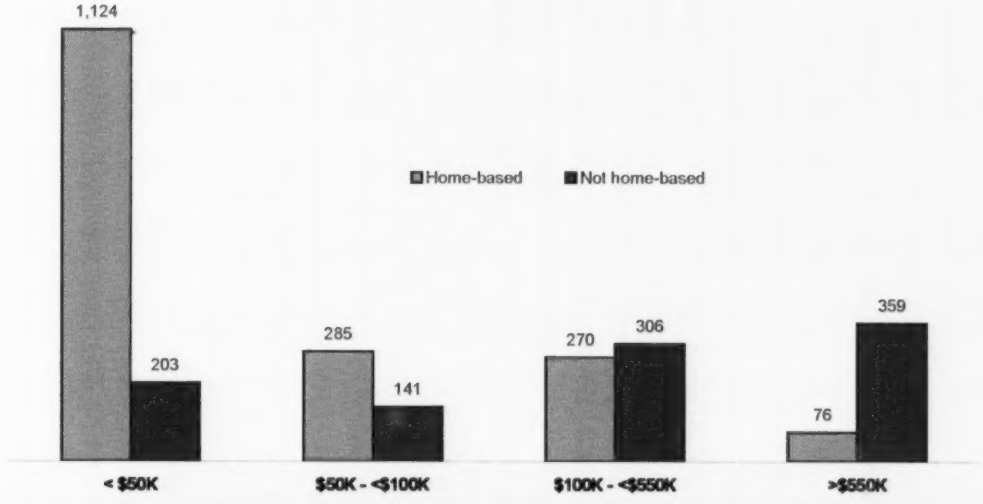
Some businesses gave multiple primary export destinations

Gross Revenues

Nearly half of responding businesses (47.9%) in Yukon reported gross revenues below $50,000 for the previous year, 2008. The vast majority, 84.7%, in this revenue range were home-based businesses. Nearly two-thirds of Yukon non-home-based businesses reported gross revenues in 2008 of more than $100,000; over one-third reporting revenues greater than $550,000. Overall, the *Retail Trade* sector had 101 businesses reporting revenues greater than $550,000. *Construction* was second, reporting 56 businesses with revenues in excess of $550,000.

Which of the following broad ranges best describes the 2008 gross revenues?	**Less than $50,000**	**$50,000 - $99,999**	**$100,000 - $549,999**	**$550,000 or more**	**Total**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	133	8	..	..	151
Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction	75	14	35	34	158
Utilities; Manufacturing	79	20	23	14	136
Construction	113	85	107	56	361
Wholesale Trade	24	..	..	27	69
Retail Trade	85	27	56	101	269
Transportation & Warehousing	35	19	28	34	116
Information & Cultural Industries	22	9	7	6	44
Finance & Insurance	..	..	7	11	25
Real Estate	22	23	29	21	95
Rental and Leasing Services	12	..	..	8	31
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	218	82	93	37	430
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Admin & Support Services	114	35	22	10	181
Waste Mgmnt & Environmental Remediation Services	..	0	5	..	15
Educational Services	52	8	..	..	65
Health Care & Social Assistance	73	27	24	11	135
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	114	13	21	6	154
Accommodation & Food Services	66	21	55	45	187
Other Services	76	24	34	8	142
Total	**1,323**	**426**	**578**	**437**	**2,764**

Number of Yukon Businesses by Gross Revenue, 2008



Gross Revenues

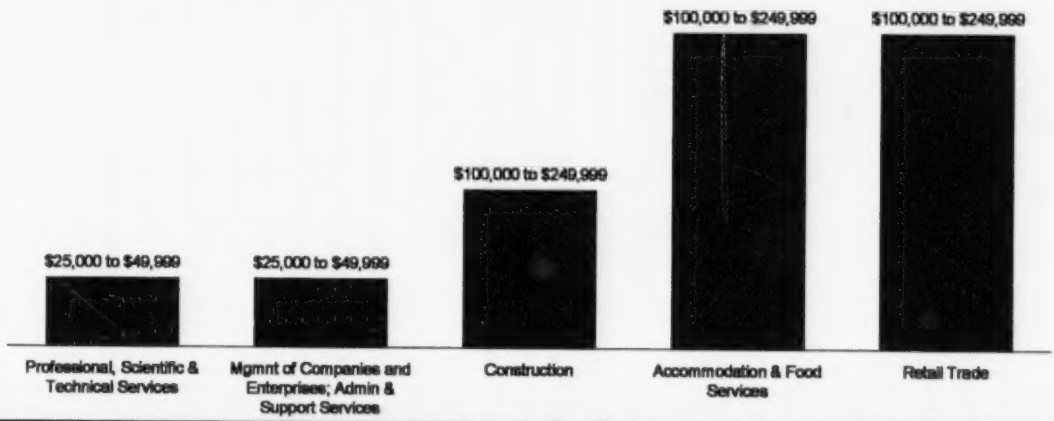
Businesses were asked for a detailed breakdown of gross revenues for 2008. Due to confidentiality restrictions, only the largest industry sectors can be reported. Below is a table with the five largest industry sectors, in terms of numbers of businesses, who detailed their gross revenues for 2008.

Gross Revenues, 2008	Construction	Retail Trade	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Accommodation & Food Services	Mgmnt of Companies and Enterprises; Admin & Support Services
$0	8	..	17	..	13
$1 - < $25K	46	62	125	38	66
$25K - < $50K	56	15	71	19	32
$50K - < $75K	39	13	39	11	25
$75K - < $100K	44	10	40	9	9
$100K - < $250K	57	19	64	21	16
$250K - < 400K	31	15	18	20	..
$400K - < $550K	15	14	7	13	..
$550K - < $700K	9	5	..	10	..
$700K - < $850K	5	..	..	..	..
$850K - < $1M	7	8	6	11	..
> $1M	32	68	20	18	..
Total	**349**	**237**	**416**	**180**	**177**

The graph below shows that for example, for all *Retail Trade* and *Accommodation and Food Services* businesses, the median gross revenue value fell somewhere between $100,000 and $249,999. The median point is where half of all businesses are below this point and half above it.

Median Gross Revenues, by Revenue Category, 2008

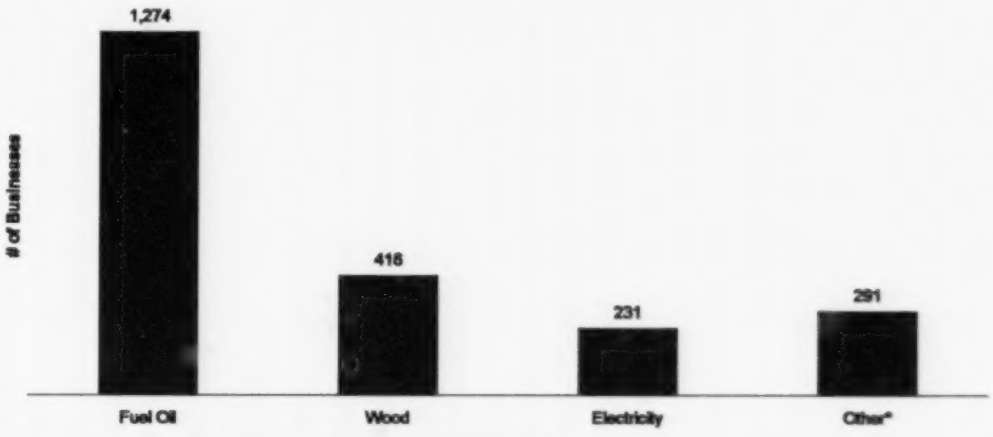
(for the 5 largest industry sectors)



Source of Heating

Businesses were asked what their primary source of heat was in their various buildings (respondents answered for each building). Of 2,212 responses to this question, the majority (57.6%) of businesses reported fuel oil as their primary source of heat.

Businesses' Primary Source of Heat

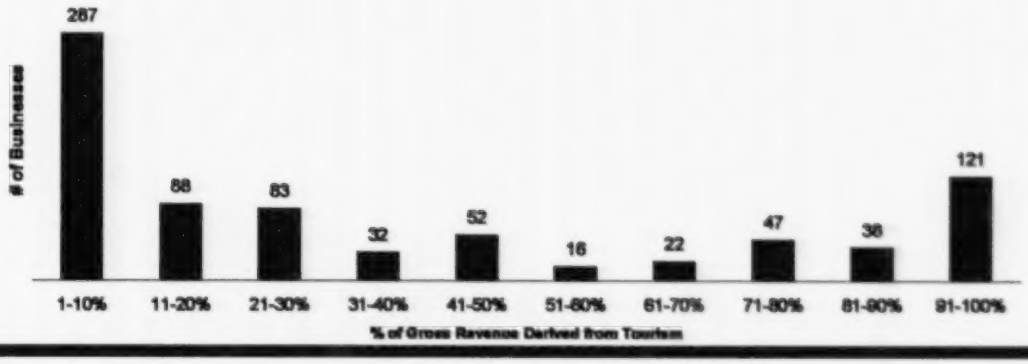


[1] *"Other" includes propane, heat pump, solar, waste oil, etc.*

Revenue from Tourism

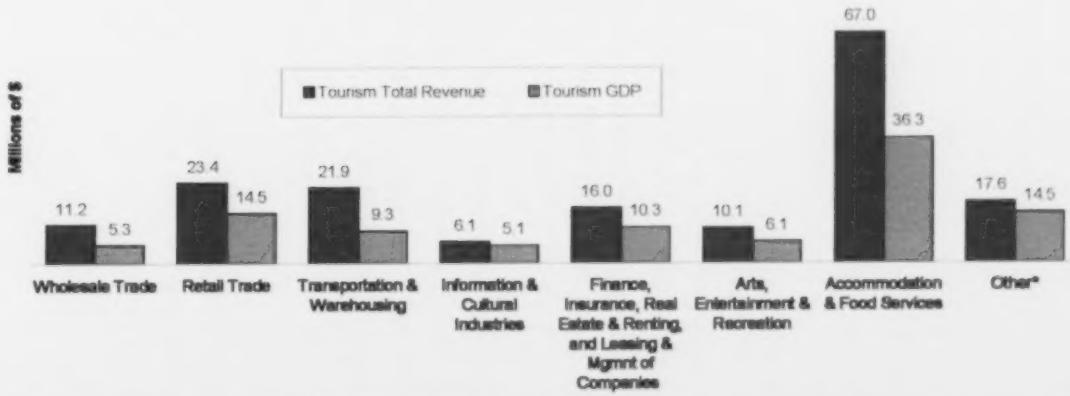
More than one-quarter (29.8%) of Yukon businesses (895 out of 3,003) reported that at least a portion of their gross revenue in 2008 was derived from tourism. The two industry sectors with the highest number of businesses reporting some tourism revenue were *Accommodation and Food Services* and *Retail Trade*. Of the 895 businesses reporting some tourism revenue, 786 were able to respond to the question asking what percentage of their gross revenues for 2008 were derived from tourism. Almost one-third (31.0%), reported more than half of their gross revenues were attributable to tourism in 2008.

% of Gross Revenue Derived from Tourism, 2008



Estimated Tourism GDP

Estimated value of private-sector GDP and total revenue attributed by businesses to tourism in 2008, in current dollars[1]



[1] Based on ratio of 2006 current dollar gross output to current dollar GDP by industry and 2008 current dollar gross output by industry.

*Other includes *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Admin and Support, Waste Mgmnt and Remediation Services; Education Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Other Services (except Public Admin).*

Using the methodology detailed below, in 2008, tourism in Yukon contributed $101.3 million to Yukon's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and $173.5 million to total private-sector revenue. This corresponds to 7.2% of Yukon's total GDP in 2008.

Our formula for calculating the Yukon's GDP attributable to tourism requires the revenues of all businesses operating in Yukon, the percent of revenue attributable to tourism for each business and the relationship between total business revenue, or economic output, and GDP. Although we asked businesses to identify the range of values in which their gross revenues fell, we do not have access to their exact revenues. To obtain tourism GDP, we therefore based our calculations on the random assignment of gross revenues to businesses under the following assumptions:

1. Business respondents to the Business Survey of 2009 represented all private-sector economic activity in Yukon in 2008.

2. Businesses accurately and truthfully responded to questions about their gross revenues and the proportion of revenue attributable to tourism and there was no non-response bias for businesses not responding to these questions.

3. Gross business revenues were uniformly distributed within the range of values identified by each business responding to the business survey.

4. The classification of businesses in the Business Survey by industry was compatible with the assignment of business activity to industries in the System of National Economic Accounts.

5. The total of all business revenue for business survey respondents in each industry was equal to Statistics Canada's estimated economic output in current dollars for 2008.

6. The ratio of Yukon current dollar economic output and current dollar GDP by industry was equal to that observed in the most recent year for which data was available (2006).

Assigning revenues to businesses in our business survey and taking the average of 100 random draws we obtained our results. The Yukon Department of Tourism is in contact with Statistics Canada in order to develop a Yukon tourism satellite account that will undertake a more rigorous approach to the calculation of Yukon GDP attributable to tourism.

Labour Market Demand—Non-Home-Based Businesses

Labour Demand Section

With the labour market uncertainty following the economic downturn in late 2008, this section of the report deals with the timely issue of labour demand. As in 2007 and 2008, all businesses in the 2009 Business Survey were asked questions on staffing issues. Since the labour demand issues vary widely between home-based and non-home-based businesses, the two types of businesses are dealt with separately in this report; starting here with the non-home-based businesses, followed by the home-based business section on page 17.

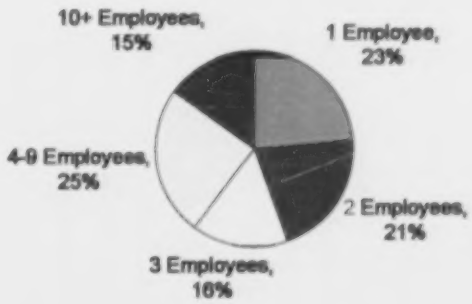
Vacancies in the past Six Months

Of the total number of non-home-based businesses responding when asked if they had any job vacancies in the last six months, 334 (43%) said that they did have vacancies. By comparison, 40% reported vacancies in the prior six month period in the 2008 Business Survey. These 334 businesses were then asked if they had difficulties in recruiting new staff and 203 (62%) said that they did have difficulty. This compared to 73% reporting difficulty recruiting new staff in the 2008 Business Survey.

Number of New Employees Hired

Almost one-quarter (281, or 23%) of all non-home-based businesses indicated that they were able to hire a total of 1,715 new employees in the previous six months. Almost half (44%) of these businesses had hired one or two new employees, while 15% of businesses hired 10 or more employees.

How many new employees has this business hired in the last six months?

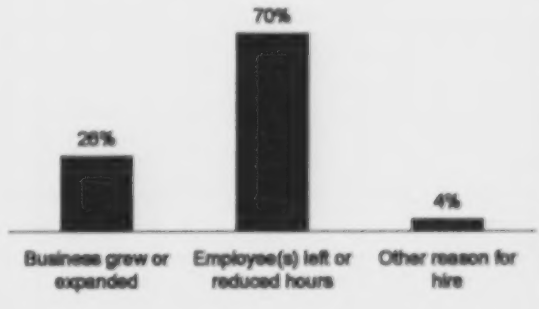


Reasons for New Employees Hired[1]

The largest group of these new employees (70%) were hired because the previous employee had left or had reduced their working hours. The next most stated reason, 26%, were hired because the business had grown or expanded. Examples that were included in 'Other reason' at 4%, were seasonality of operation, business startup, etc.

Of the 281 non-home-based businesses surveyed that said they had hired new employees in the previous six months, 1,715 employees were actually hired.

Why were these employees hired?[1]

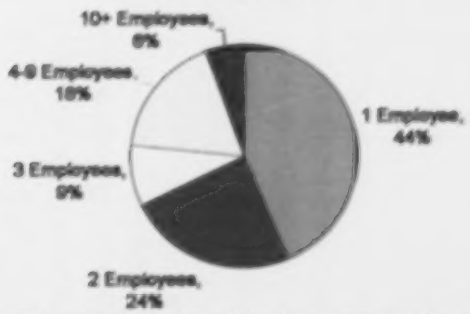


[1] *A number of businesses gave more than one reason for hiring employees.*

Current Vacancies

Of the 334 non-home-based businesses that indicated they had vacancies in the last 6 months, 126 or just over one-third, reported current vacancies. Only 44% (54) of these businesses said they needed one new employee, while seven businesses needed ten or more employees.

Does this business have current vacancies?



As indicated above, there were 126 non-home-based businesses reporting they had current vacancies. The actual number of positions that needed to be filled totalled 887. The top occupations needed were occupations in *Intermediate Sales and Service* (ex. sales representatives, sales clerks, travel counsellors, bartenders, child-care workers, etc.). There were 250 vacancies for this occupation category. The occupation category for the second highest number of vacancies (179) was the *Elemental Sales and Service*. Examples of occupations in this category includes cashiers, kitchen and food service helpers, security guards, janitors, etc.

Current Vacancies in Non-Home-Based Businesses

Occupation Category of Current Vacant Positions	# Vacant
Senior Management	1
Middle & Other Management	78
Professionals in Business & Finance	10
Skilled Admin & Business	6
Clerical	69
Professionals in Natural & Applied Sciences	15
Technical Related to Natural & Applied Science	15
Professionals in Health	2
Technical & Skilled in Health	2
Assisting in Support of Health Services	2
Professionals in Social Science, Education, Gov't Services & Religion	1
Paraprofessionals in Law, Social Services, Education & Religion	30
Professionals in Art & Culture	1
Technical & Skilled in Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	3
Skilled Sales & Service	96
Intermediate Sales & Service	250
Elemental Sales & Service	179
Trades & Skilled Transport & Equipment Operators	50
Intermediate in Transport, Equipment Operation, Installation & Maintenance	25
Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers & Related	0
Skilled in Primary Industry	0
Intermediate in Primary Industry	0
Labourers in Primary Industry	0
Processing, Mfg & Utilities Supervisors & Skilled Operators	27
Processing & Mfg Machine Operators & Assemblers	0
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	23
Total	**887**

Home-Based Businesses

As labour demand issues vary widely between home-based and non-home-based businesses, the two types of businesses are dealt with separately in this report. The non-home-based business section starts on page 15, while the home-based-business section follows below.

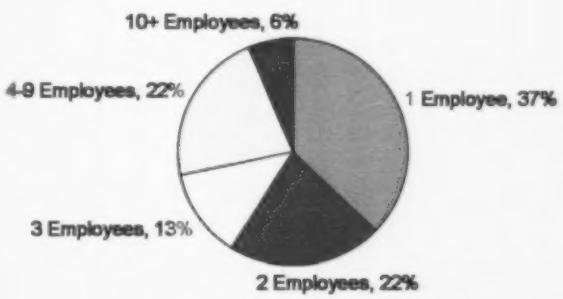
Vacancies in the past Six Months

Of the total number of home-based businesses responding when asked if they had any job vacancies in the last six months, 95 (21%) said that they did have vacancies. By comparison, 8% reported vacancies in the prior six month period in the 2008 Business Survey. These 95 businesses were then asked if they had difficulties in recruiting new staff and 55 (60%) said that they did have difficulty.

Number of New Employees Hired

There were 78 home-based businesses, or 4%, that indicated they were able to hire a total of 353 new employees in the previous six months. The majority of these businesses had hired one or two new employees, while five businesses hired ten or more employees.

How many new employees has this business hired in the last six months?

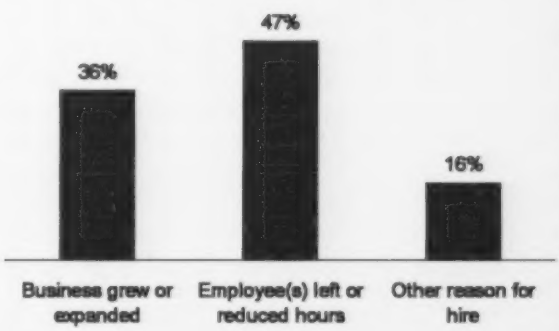


Reason for New Employees Hired[1]

The largest group of these new employees (47%) were hired because the previous employee had left or had reduced their working hours. The next most stated reason, 36%, were hired because the business had grown or expanded. Examples that were included in 'Other reason' at 16% were seasonality of operation, business startup, etc.

Of the 78 home-based businesses surveyed that said they had hired new employees in the previous six months, 353 employees were actually hired.

Why were these employees hired?[1]



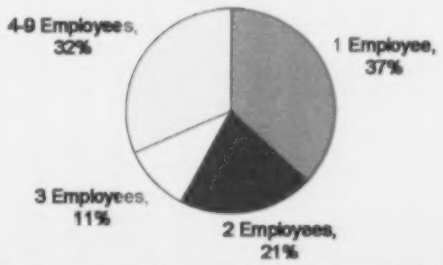
[1] *A number of businesses gave more than one reason for hiring employees.*

Home-Based Businesses

Current Vacancies

Of the 95 home-based businesses that indicated they had vacancies in the last 6 months, 19 reported current vacancies. Just over half of these businesses needed one or two new employees, while a further third of the businesses needed between 4 and 9 employees.

Does this business have current vacancies?



As indicated above, there were 19 home-based businesses reporting they had current vacancies. The actual number of positions that needed to be filled total 71. The top occupations needed were occupations in *Trades and Skilled Transport and Equipment Operators* (ex. trade contractors and supervisors, machinists, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, etc.). There were 30 vacancies for this occupation category. The occupation category for the second highest number of vacancies (15) was *Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers and Related Occupations.*

Current Vacancies in Home-Based Businesses

Occupation Category of Currently Vacant Positions	# Vacant
Senior Management	0
Middle & Other Management	0
Professionals in Business & Finance	0
Skilled Admin & Business	0
Clerical	0
Professionals in Natural & Applied Sciences	2
Technical Related to Natural & Applied Science	1
Professionals in Health	0
Technical & Skilled in Health	0
Assisting in Support of Health Services	0
Professionals in Social Science, Education, Gov't Services & Religion	0
Paraprofessionals in Law, Social Services, Education & Religion	0
Professionals in Art & Culture	2
Technical & Skilled in Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	3
Skilled Sales & Service	0
Intermediate Sales & Service	5
Elemental Sales & Service	10
Trades & Skilled Transport & Equipment Operators	30
Intermediate in Transport, Equipment Operation, Installation & Maintenance	3
Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers & Related	15
Skilled in Primary Industry	0
Intermediate in Primary Industry	0
Labourers in Primary Industry	0
Processing, Mfg & Utilities Supervisors & Skilled Operators	0
Processing & Mfg Machine Operators & Assemblers	0
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	0
Total	**71**

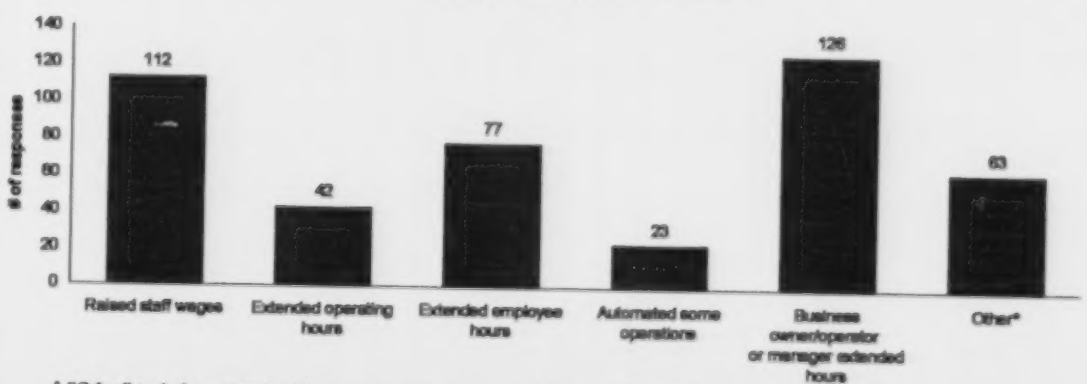
Current Vacancies, 2008 & 2009 (both Home-Based and Non-Home Based)

Current Vacancies in All Businesses (at time of survey)	# Vacant	
Occupation Category	2008	2009
Senior Management	3	1
Middle & Other Management	37	78
Professionals in Business & Finance	2	10
Skilled Admin & Business	15	6
Clerical	100	69
Professionals in Natural & Applied Sciences	19	17
Technical Related to Natural & Applied Science	31	16
Professionals in Health	4	2
Technical & Skilled in Health	2	2
Assisting in Support of Health Services	3	2
Professionals in Social Science, Education, Gov't Services & Religion	7	1
Paraprofessionals in Law, Social Services, Education & Religion	18	30
Professionals in Art & Culture	5	3
Technical & Skilled in Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	4	6
Skilled Sales & Service	94	98
Intermediate Sales & Service	256	255
Elemental Sales & Service	166	189
Trades & Skilled Transport & Equipment Operators	164	80
Intermediate in Transport, Equipment Operation, Installation & Mainten	126	28
Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers & Related	68	15
Skilled in Primary Industry	19	0
Intermediate in Primary Industry	2	0
Labourers in Primary Industry	0	0
Processing, Mfg & Utilities Supervisors & Skilled Operators	4	27
Processing & Mfg Machine Operators & Assemblers	12	0
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	0	23
Total	**1,161**	**958**

Staff Recruiting and Retention (both Home-Based and Non-Home Based)

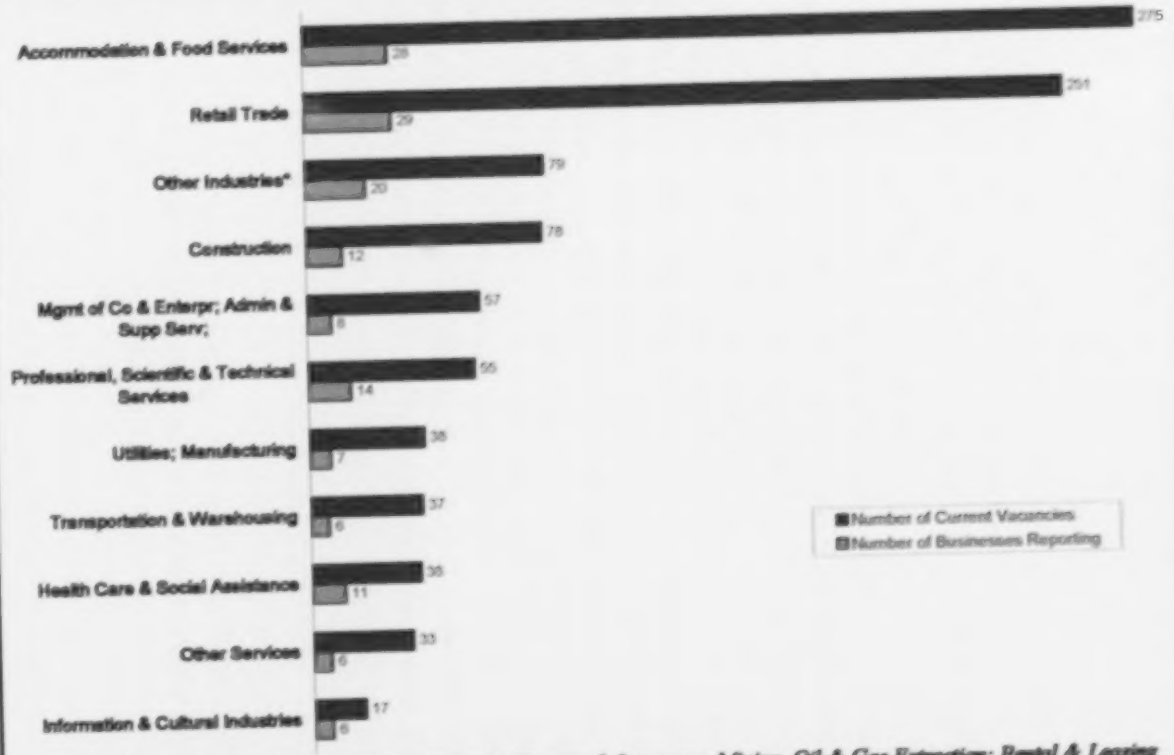
Recognizing the difficulties in finding and hiring new/qualified staff, businesses often try different tactics to retain their existing staff as well as attracting new staff.

Besides trying to recruit more staff, what steps has this business taken in response to labour shortages in the past six months?



* *"Other" includes cutting back business operations, more training for current staff, etc.*

Number of Current Vacancies by Number of Businesses in Industry Sector



*Other Industry Sectors include: *Wholesale Trade; Finance & Insurance; Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction; Rental & Leasing Services; Educational Services; Real Estate; Arts, Entertainment & Recreation; Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting.*

Of the 956 vacant positions, over half are needed in the *Accomodation and Food Services* industry and *Retail Trade* sectors. The industry sector with the most businesses needing new employees is the *Retail Trade* sector at 29 businesses.

Notes: This report functions as a summary of the results of the 2009 Business Survey. For specific data from the survey, please contact the Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Industries are defined in this report according to the North American Industrial Classification System-NAICS, Canada, 2007. For a list of which industries are included in each NAICS category, see http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/naics-scian/2007/list-liste-eng.htm

Occupations are defined according to the National Occupation Classification-NOC, Canada, 2006. For a list of which occupations are included in each NOC category, see http://www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/noc/english/noc/2006/OccupationIndex.aspx

.. = data is suppressed for confidentiality reasons when the figure in question is between 1 and 4 depending on sensitivity of topic.

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

August, 2010

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